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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
8

9 Michael Ceregaini,

10 Plaintiff,

11 vs.

12 Nurse Rigo, et al.,

13 Defendants.
14

No. CV 13-1737-PHX-RCB (SPL)

ORDER

15 Plaintiff Michael Ceregaini,¹ who is confined in the Lower Buckeye Jail in
16 Phoenix, Arizona, has filed a *pro se* civil rights Complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983
17 and an Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. (Doc. 1, 2.) The Court will dismiss
18 the Complaint with leave to amend.

19 **I. Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* and Filing Fee**

20 Plaintiff's Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* will be granted. 28 U.S.C.
21 § 1915(a). Plaintiff must pay the statutory filing fee of \$350.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1).
22 The Court will not assess an initial partial filing fee. *Id.* The statutory filing fee will be
23 collected monthly in payments of 20% of the previous month's income each time the
24 amount in the account exceeds \$10.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(2). The Court will enter a
25

26 ¹ Plaintiff spells his last name as Ceregaini on his Complaint and it is so spelled
27 on his inmate trust account statement. However, Maricopa County Superior Court
28 records reflect Plaintiff's last name as Cereghini. *See e.g.*, <http://www.courtminutes.maricopa.gov/docs/Criminal/082013/m5927111.pdf> and <http://www.superiorcourt.maricopa.gov/docket/CriminalCourtCases/caseInfo.asp?caseNumber=CR2013-438118> (last visited Nov. 25, 2013).

1 separate Order requiring the appropriate government agency to collect and forward the
2 fees according to the statutory formula.

3 **II. Statutory Screening of Prisoner Complaints**

4 The Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief
5 against a governmental entity or an officer or an employee of a governmental entity. 28
6 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if a plaintiff
7 has raised claims that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon
8 which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is
9 immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1), (2).

10 A pleading must contain a “short and plain statement of the claim *showing* that the
11 pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2) (emphasis added). While Rule 8
12 does not demand detailed factual allegations, “it demands more than an unadorned, the-
13 defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
14 (2009). “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere
15 conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

16 “[A] complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a
17 claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*,
18 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A claim is plausible “when the plaintiff pleads factual
19 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable
20 for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* “Determining whether a complaint states a plausible
21 claim for relief [is] . . . a context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw
22 on its judicial experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. Thus, although a plaintiff’s
23 specific factual allegations may be consistent with a constitutional claim, a court must
24 assess whether there are other “more likely explanations” for a defendant’s conduct. *Id.*
25 at 681.

26 But as the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has instructed,
27 courts must “continue to construe *pro se* filings liberally.” *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338,
28 342 (9th Cir. 2010). A “complaint [filed by a *pro se* prisoner] ‘must be held to less

1 stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Id.* (quoting *Erickson v.*
 2 *Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) (*per curiam*)).

3 If the Court determines that a pleading could be cured by the allegation of other
 4 facts, a *pro se* litigant is entitled to an opportunity to amend a complaint before dismissal
 5 of the action. *See Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127-29 (9th Cir. 2000) (*en banc*). The
 6 Court should not, however, advise the litigant how to cure the defects. This type of
 7 advice “would undermine district judges’ role as impartial decisionmakers.” *Pliler v.*
 8 *Ford*, 542 U.S. 225, 231 (2004); *see also Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1131 n.13 (declining to
 9 decide whether the court was required to inform a litigant of deficiencies). Plaintiff’s
 10 Complaint will be dismissed failure to state a claim, but because it may possibly be
 11 amended to state a claim, the Court will dismiss it with leave to amend.

12 **III. Complaint**

13 Plaintiff alleges three counts for threat to safety, use of excessive force, and denial
 14 of basic necessities. Plaintiff sues the following current or former employees of the
 15 Maricopa County Sheriff’s Office (MCSO): Nurse Rigo, R.N.; an assistant nurse to
 16 Rigo, whose name is unknown (Doe I); Sergeant Fieldcamp; and another sergeant, whose
 17 name is unknown (Doe II). Plaintiff seeks compensatory relief.

18 **IV. Failure to State a Claim**

19 To state a claim for relief under § 1983 claim, a plaintiff must allege facts to
 20 support that (1) acts by a defendant (2) under color of state law (3) deprived him of
 21 federal rights, privileges or immunities and (4) caused him damage. *Thornton v. City of*
 22 *St. Helens*, 425 F.3d 1158, 1163-64 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Shoshone-Bannock Tribes v.*
 23 *Idaho Fish & Game Comm’n*, 42 F.3d 1278, 1284 (9th Cir. 1994)). In addition, a
 24 plaintiff must allege that he suffered a specific injury as a result of the conduct of a
 25 particular defendant and he must allege an affirmative link between the injury and the
 26 conduct of that defendant. *Rizzo v. Goode*, 423 U.S. 362, 371-72, 377 (1976).

27 **A. Threat to Safety**

28 Plaintiff designates Count I as a claim for threat to safety. A claim for threat to

1 safety arises under the Fourteenth Amendment as to pretrial detainees and under the
2 Eighth Amendment as to convicted inmates, but the standard is the same. To state a
3 claim under § 1983 for threats to safety, an inmate must allege facts to support that he
4 was incarcerated under conditions posing a substantial risk of harm and that officials
5 were “deliberately indifferent” to those risks. *Farmer v. Brennan*, 511 U.S. 825, 832-33
6 (1994). To adequately allege deliberate indifference, a plaintiff must allege facts to
7 support that a defendant knew of, but disregarded, an excessive risk to inmate safety. *Id.*
8 at 837. That is, “the official must both [have been] aware of facts from which the
9 inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exist[ed], and he must
10 also [have] draw[n] the inference.” *Id.*

11 Plaintiff alleges that he suffers from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) from
12 receiving Ativan injections in his gluteus maximus, which he estimates has occurred at
13 least at least 750 times at Urgent Psychiatric Care in Phoenix, and are painful to receive
14 in the gluteus. At some point, Nurse Rigo told Plaintiff that all injections must be
15 injected into the gluteus because it is the largest muscle in the body. Plaintiff speculates
16 that Rigo, who is male, prefers to give injections in the gluteus because he is homosexual.
17 Other nurses have informed Plaintiff that injections into arm muscles are equally
18 effective. When Rigo’s assistant injected Plaintiff in the gluteus, he ended up drawing
19 out some of Plaintiff’s blood, which triggered Plaintiff’s PTSD.

20 Plaintiff fails to allege when and where the events he complains of occurred.
21 Plaintiff does not allege that any physician has diagnosed him as having PTSD, nor does
22 Plaintiff describe any symptoms, including their severity and duration. Moreover,
23 Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support that Rigo or his assistant knew or should have
24 known that administering injections in his gluteus posed, or was likely to pose, an
25 excessive risk to his safety or health. For all of these reasons, Plaintiff fails to state a
26 claim in Count I against Rigo or Doe I.

27 **B. Excessive Force**

28 Plaintiff designates Count II as a claim for use of excessive force. The Fourth

Amendment applies to excessive force claims by pretrial detainees, *see Lolli v. County of Orange*, 351 F.3d 410, 415 (9th Cir. 2003), while the Eighth Amendment applies to excessive force claims of convicted inmates, *see Hudson v. McMillian*, 503 U.S. 1, 7 (1992); *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386, 395 n.10 (1989). Under both, force may not be used maliciously and sadistically for the purpose of causing harm. *Hudson*, 503 U.S. at 7; *Watts v. McKinney*, 394 F.3d 710, 711 (9th Cir. 2005). The question is whether an officer's actions were objectively reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances confronting him, without regard to underlying intent or motivation. *Lolli*, 351 F.3d at 415 (citing *Graham*, 490 U.S. at 397). The Court must balance the nature and quality of the intrusion against the countervailing governmental interests. *Id.*

Plaintiff alleges the following: in early to mid-August 2013, after Plaintiff was returned from court, Sergeant Fieldcamp and another officer dragged Plaintiff across the pod at an extremely rapid pace, while Plaintiff was in leg-chains, and threw him against the wall. When he was previously arrested, he was unable to make a phone call.

While Plaintiff indicates that Fieldcamp and the other officer may have used more force than necessary under the circumstances, he does not allege facts to support that they used force maliciously and sadistically for the purpose of causing harm. Nor does Plaintiff allege facts to support that the force used under the circumstances was objectively unreasonable. Indeed, Plaintiff largely fails to describe the circumstances. For these reasons, Plaintiff fails to state a claim in Count II and it will be dismissed.

C. Basic Necessities

Plaintiff designates Count III as a claim for denial of basic necessities. To state a claim for denial of basic necessities, a plaintiff must allege that a defendant's acts or omissions have deprived the inmate of "the minimal civilized measure of life's necessities" and that the defendant acted with deliberate indifference to an excessive risk to inmate health or safety. *Allen v. Sakai*, 48 F.3d 1082, 1087 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834); *see Estate of Ford v. Ramirez-Palmer*, 301 F.3d 1043, 1049-50 (9th Cir. 2002). That is, a plaintiff must allege a constitutional deprivation that is

1 objectively “sufficiently serious” to result in the denial of “the minimal civilized measure
2 of life’s necessities.” *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 834. Whether conditions of confinement rise
3 to the level of a constitutional violation may depend, in part, on the duration of an
4 inmate’s exposure to those conditions. *Keenan v. Hall*, 83 F.3d 1083, 1089, 1091 (9th
5 Cir. 1996) (citing *Hutto v. Finney*, 437 U.S. 678, 686-87 (1978)). A plaintiff must also
6 allege facts supporting that the jail official had a “sufficiently culpable state of mind,”
7 i.e., that the official acted with deliberate indifference to inmate health or safety. *Farmer*,
8 511 U.S. at 834. In defining “deliberate indifference,” the Supreme Court has imposed a
9 subjective test, “the official must both be aware of the facts from which the inference
10 could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, *and* he must also draw the
11 inference.” *Id.* at 837. ““The circumstances, nature, and duration of a deprivation of []
12 necessities must be considered in determining whether a constitutional violation has
13 occurred.”” *Hearns v. Terhune*, 413, F.3d 1036, 1042 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Johnson v.*
14 *Lewis*, 217 F.3d 726, 731 (9th Cir. 2000)).

15 Plaintiff alleges the following facts: Plaintiff could not get a blanket, despite a
16 medical release, toothpaste, tank orders, inmate legal services forms, grievance forms, or
17 an indigent care package, mattress, and clothing. Officer Gillard handed out the indigent
18 care packages on August 14, 2013, but Plaintiff did not receive one. An officer who gave
19 Plaintiff “the form” on August 13 eventually gave Plaintiff a blanket, but it reeked of
20 aftershave. On one occasion, Officer Rain threw “dried up fecal matter” into Plaintiff’s
21 cell and some got wedged in the door, when he gave Plaintiff a mat. Plaintiff asked for
22 basic necessities on August 13 and 14.

23 Plaintiff fails to connect the allegations in Count III to any named Defendant. Nor
24 does he sufficiently allege facts to support that anyone acted with deliberate indifference
25 to his needs. Plaintiff does not allege facts to support that the conditions complained of
26 posed an excessive risk to his health or safety. He also fails to allege the duration of his
27 exposure to the conditions and additional facts to support that conditions posed a risk to
28 his health or safety. At most, Plaintiff complains of events that may have occurred

1 during a previous detention (fecal matter) and having to wait a day or two to receive
 2 supplies. That, absent more, is not sufficient to state a claim. Accordingly, Count III will
 3 be dismissed for failure to state a claim.

4 **V. Leave to Amend**

5 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's Complaint will be dismissed for failure to
 6 state a claim upon which relief may be granted. Within 30 days, Plaintiff may submit a
 7 first amended complaint to cure the deficiencies outlined above. The Clerk of Court will
 8 mail Plaintiff a court-approved form to use for filing a first amended complaint. If
 9 Plaintiff fails to use the court-approved form, the Court may strike the amended
 10 complaint and dismiss this action without further notice to Plaintiff.

11 Plaintiff must clearly designate on the face of the document that it is the "First
 12 Amended Complaint." The first amended complaint must be retyped or rewritten in its
 13 entirety on the court-approved form and may not incorporate any part of the original
 14 Complaint by reference. Plaintiff may include only one claim per count.

15 A first amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*,
 16 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992); *Hal Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 896
 17 F.2d 1542, 1546 (9th Cir. 1990). After amendment, the Court will treat an original
 18 complaint as nonexistent. *Ferdik*, 963 F.2d at 1262. Any cause of action that was raised
 19 in the original complaint and that was voluntarily dismissed or was dismissed without
 20 prejudice is waived if it is not alleged in a first amended complaint. *Lacey v. Maricopa*
 21 *County*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc).

22 **VI. Warnings**

23 **A. Release**

24 Plaintiff must pay the unpaid balance of the filing fee within 120 days of his
 25 release. Also, within 30 days of his release, he must either (1) notify the Court that he
 26 intends to pay the balance or (2) show good cause, in writing, why he cannot. Failure to
 27 comply may result in dismissal of this action.

28 / / /

1 **B. Address Changes**

2 Plaintiff must file and serve a notice of a change of address in accordance with
3 Rule 83.3(d) of the Local Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiff must not include a motion
4 for other relief with a notice of change of address. Failure to comply may result in
5 dismissal of this action.

6 **C. Copies**

7 Plaintiff must submit an additional copy of every filing for use by the Court. *See*
8 LRCiv 5.4. Failure to comply may result in the filing being stricken without further
9 notice to Plaintiff.

10 **D. Possible “Strike”**

11 Because the Complaint has been dismissed for failure to state a claim, if Plaintiff
12 fails to file an amended complaint correcting the deficiencies identified in this Order, the
13 dismissal may count as a “strike” under the “3-strikes” provision of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).
14 Under the 3-strikes provision, a prisoner may not bring a civil action or appeal a civil
15 judgment *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915 “if the prisoner has, on 3 or more
16 prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal
17 in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous,
18 malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner
19 is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

20 **E. Possible Dismissal**

21 If Plaintiff fails to timely comply with every provision of this Order, including
22 these warnings, the Court may dismiss this action without further notice. *See Ferdik*, 963
23 F.2d at 1260-61 (a district court may dismiss an action for failure to comply with any
24 order of the Court).

25 **IT IS ORDERED:**

26 (1) Plaintiff’s Application to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* (Doc. 2) is **granted**.
27
28

1 (2) As required by the accompanying Order to the appropriate government
2 agency, Plaintiff must pay the \$350.00 filing fee and is not assessed an initial partial
3 filing fee.

4 (3) The Complaint (Doc. 1) is **dismissed** for failure to state a claim. Plaintiff
5 has **30 days** from the date this Order is filed to file a first amended complaint in
6 compliance with this Order.

7 (4) If Plaintiff fails to file an amended complaint within 30 days, the Clerk of
8 Court must, without further notice, enter a judgment of dismissal of this action with
9 prejudice that states that the dismissal may count as a “strike” under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

10 (5) The Clerk of Court must mail Plaintiff a court-approved form for filing a
11 civil rights complaint by a prisoner.

12 DATED this 26th day of November, 2013.

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16 Robert C. Broomfield
17 Senior United States District Judge
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**Instructions for a Prisoner Filing a Civil Rights Complaint
in the United States District Court for the District of Arizona**

1. Who May Use This Form. The civil rights complaint form is designed to help incarcerated persons prepare a complaint seeking relief for a violation of their federal civil rights. These complaints typically concern, but are not limited to, conditions of confinement. **This form should not be used to challenge your conviction or sentence.** If you want to challenge a state conviction or sentence, you should file a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in state custody. If you want to challenge a federal conviction or sentence, you should file a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 to vacate sentence in the federal court that entered the judgment.
2. The Form. **Local Rule of Civil Procedure (LRCiv) 3.4(a) provides that complaints by incarcerated persons must be filed on the court-approved form.** The form must be typed or neatly handwritten. The form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. All questions must be answered clearly and concisely in the appropriate space on the form. If needed, you may attach additional pages, **but no more than fifteen additional pages**, of standard letter-sized paper. You must identify which part of the complaint is being continued and number all pages. If you do not fill out the form properly, you will be asked to submit additional or corrected information, which may delay the processing of your action. You do not need to cite law.
3. Your Signature. You must tell the truth and sign the form. If you make a false statement of a material fact, you may be prosecuted for perjury.
4. The Filing Fee. The filing fee for this action is \$350.00. If you are unable to immediately pay the filing fee, you may request leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Please review the “Information for Prisoners Seeking Leave to Proceed with a (Non-Habeas) Civil Action in Federal Court *In Forma Pauperis* Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915” for additional instructions.
5. Original and Judge’s Copy. You must send an **original plus one copy** of your complaint and of any other documents submitted to the Court. You must send one additional copy to the Court if you wish to have a file-stamped copy of the document returned to you. All copies must be identical to the original. Copies may be legibly handwritten.
6. Where to File. You should file your complaint in the division **where you were confined when your rights were allegedly violated.** See LRCiv 5.1(a) and 77.1(a). If you were confined in Maricopa, Pinal, Yuma, La Paz, or Gila County, file in the Phoenix Division. If you were confined in Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave, or Yavapai County, file in the Prescott Division. If you were confined in Pima, Cochise, Santa Cruz, Graham, or Greenlee County, file in the Tucson Division. **Mail the original and one copy of the complaint with the \$350 filing fee or the application to proceed *in forma pauperis* to:**

Phoenix & Prescott Divisions:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 130
401 West Washington Street, SPC 10
Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2119

OR

Tucson Division:
U.S. District Court Clerk
U.S. Courthouse, Suite 1500
405 West Congress Street
Tucson, Arizona 85701-5010

7. Change of Address. You must immediately notify the Court and the defendants in writing of any change in your mailing address. **Failure to notify the Court of any change in your mailing address may result in the dismissal of your case.**

8. Certificate of Service. You must furnish the defendants with a copy of any document you submit to the Court (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*). Each original document (except the initial complaint and application to proceed *in forma pauperis*) must include a certificate of service on the last page of the document stating the date a copy of the document was mailed to the defendants and the address to which it was mailed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 5(a), (d). Any document received by the Court that does not include a certificate of service may be stricken. A certificate of service should be in the following form:

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing document was mailed
this _____ (month, day, year) to:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Attorney for Defendant(s)

(Signature)

9. Amended Complaint. If you need to change any of the information in the initial complaint, you must file an amended complaint. The amended complaint must be written on the court-approved civil rights complaint form. You may file one amended complaint without leave (permission) of Court before any defendant has answered your original complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). After any defendant has filed an answer, you must file a motion for leave to amend and lodge (submit) a proposed amended complaint. LRCiv 15.1. In addition, an amended complaint may not incorporate by reference any part of your prior complaint. LRCiv 15.1(a)(2). **Any allegations or defendants not included in the amended complaint are considered dismissed.** All amended complaints are subject to screening under the Prison Litigation Reform Act; screening your amendment will take additional processing time.

10. Exhibits. You should not submit exhibits with the complaint or amended complaint. Instead, the relevant information should be paraphrased. You should keep the exhibits to use to support or oppose a motion to dismiss, a motion for summary judgment, or at trial.

11. Letters and Motions. It is generally inappropriate to write a letter to any judge or the staff of any judge. The only appropriate way to communicate with the Court is by filing a written pleading or motion.

12. Completing the Civil Rights Complaint Form.

HEADING:

1. Your Name. Print your name, prison or inmate number, and institutional mailing address on the lines provided.
2. Defendants. If there are **four or fewer** defendants, print the name of each. If you name **more than four** defendants, print the name of the first defendant on the first line, write the words “and others” on the second line, and attach an additional page listing the names of **all** of the defendants. Insert the additional page after page 1 and number it “1-A” at the bottom.
3. Jury Demand. If you want a jury trial, you must write “JURY TRIAL DEMANDED” in the space below “CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT BY A PRISONER.” Failure to do so may result in the loss of the right to a jury trial. A jury trial is not available if you are seeking only injunctive relief.

Part A. JURISDICTION:

1. Nature of Suit. Mark whether you are filing the complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for state, county, or city defendants; “Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents” for federal defendants; or “other.” If you mark “other,” identify the source of that authority.
2. Location. Identify the institution and city where the alleged violation of your rights occurred.
3. Defendants. Print all of the requested information about each of the defendants in the spaces provided. If you are naming more than four defendants, you must provide the necessary information about each additional defendant on separate pages labeled “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom. Insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part B. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS:

You must identify any other lawsuit you have filed in either state or federal court while you were a prisoner. Print all of the requested information about each lawsuit in the spaces provided. If you have filed more than three lawsuits, you must provide the necessary information about each additional lawsuit on a separate page. Label the page(s) as “2-A,” “2-B,” etc., at the bottom of the page and insert the additional page(s) immediately behind page 2.

Part C. CAUSE OF ACTION:

You must identify what rights each defendant violated. The form provides space to allege three separate counts (**one violation per count**). If you are alleging more than three counts, you must provide the necessary information about each additional count on a separate page. Number the additional pages “5-A,” “5-B,” etc., and insert them immediately behind page 5. Remember that you are limited to a total of fifteen additional pages.

1. **Counts.** You must identify which civil right was violated. **You may allege the violation of only one civil right per count.**
2. **Issue Involved.** Check the box that most closely identifies the issue involved in your claim. **You may check only one box per count.** If you check the box marked “Other,” you must identify the specific issue involved.
3. **Supporting Facts.** After you have identified which civil right was violated, you must state the supporting facts. Be as specific as possible. You must state what each individual defendant did to violate your rights. If there is more than one defendant, you must identify which defendant did what act. You also should state the date(s) on which the act(s) occurred, if possible.
4. **Injury.** State precisely how you were injured by the alleged violation of your rights.
5. **Administrative Remedies.** You must exhaust any available administrative remedies before you file a civil rights complaint. See 42 U.S.C. § 1997e. Consequently, you should disclose whether you have exhausted the inmate grievance procedures or administrative appeals for each count in your complaint. If the grievance procedures were not available for any of your counts, fully explain why on the lines provided.

Part D. REQUEST FOR RELIEF:

Print the relief you are seeking in the space provided.

SIGNATURE:

You must sign your name and print the date you signed the complaint. Failure to sign the complaint will delay the processing of your action. Unless you are an attorney, you may not bring an action on behalf of anyone but yourself.

FINAL NOTE

You should follow these instructions carefully. Failure to do so may result in your complaint being stricken or dismissed. All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number the pages.

Name and Prisoner/Booking Number

Place of Confinement

Mailing Address

City, State, Zip Code

(Failure to notify the Court of your change of address may result in dismissal of this action.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

(Full Name of Plaintiff) Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. _____
(To be supplied by the Clerk)

(1) _____
(Full Name of Defendant)

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

Defendant(s).

☐ Check if there are additional Defendants and attach page 1-A listing them.

**CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLAINT
BY A PRISONER**

☐ Original Complaint

☐ First Amended Complaint

☐ Second Amended Complaint

A. JURISDICTION

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to:

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1343(a); 42 U.S.C. § 1983

☐ 28 U.S.C. § 1331; Bivens v. Six Unknown Federal Narcotics Agents, 403 U.S. 388 (1971).

☐ Other: _____

2. Institution/city where violation occurred: _____

B. DEFENDANTS

1. Name of first Defendant: _____. The first Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
2. Name of second Defendant: _____. The second Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
3. Name of third Defendant: _____. The third Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)
4. Name of fourth Defendant: _____. The fourth Defendant is employed as:
_____ at _____.
(Position and Title) (Institution)

If you name more than four Defendants, answer the questions listed above for each additional Defendant on a separate page.

C. PREVIOUS LAWSUITS

1. Have you filed any other lawsuits while you were a prisoner? ☐ Yes ☐ No
2. If yes, how many lawsuits have you filed? _____. Describe the previous lawsuits:
 - a. First prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - b. Second prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____
 - c. Third prior lawsuit:
 1. Parties: _____ v. _____
 2. Court and case number: _____
 3. Result: (Was the case dismissed? Was it appealed? Is it still pending?) _____

If you filed more than three lawsuits, answer the questions listed above for each additional lawsuit on a separate page.

COUNT III

- [illegible]

If you assert more than three Counts, answer the questions listed above for each additional Count on a separate page.

E. REQUEST FOR RELIEF

State the relief you are seeking:

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____
DATE

SIGNATURE OF PLAINTIFF

(Name and title of paralegal, legal assistant, or
other person who helped prepare this complaint)

(Signature of attorney, if any)

(Attorney's address & telephone number)

ADDITIONAL PAGES

All questions must be answered concisely in the proper space on the form. If you need more space, you may attach no more than fifteen additional pages. But the form must be completely filled in to the extent applicable. If you attach additional pages, be sure to identify which section of the complaint is being continued and number all pages.